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any country in the world except China, India, Russia, Germany, and the United States. Only 16% of her land is arable, and her own products can support only two-thirds of her population. She must of necessity either fall back into lethargy, or develop into a great commercial and industrial power. The conclusions as to the geographic relations of Japan, China, and America are doubtless the most important parts of Penfield's book, but not for them will it be read. Most readers will find the greatest pleasure and profit in the vivid pictures of the happy people of Ceylon, the royal hospitality of the Maharaja of Jeypore, and the "feminine" grace and beauty of the Taj Mahal, tomb of the peerless Queen Arjamand.

E. H.

**Uganda by Pen and Camera.** By C. W. Hattersley. With a Preface by T. F. Victor Buxton. xviii and 138 pp., and 24 photographic illustrations. Religious Tract Society, London, 1906, and American Sunday School Union, 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. (Price, 2s.)

The little book describes many phases of life in Uganda. Both letterpress and pictures give a good idea of the really remarkable progress that has been made in our way of civilization. Only thirty-two years have elapsed since Stanley visited that country, but the changes since then have been so numerous and rapid that descriptions of Uganda, written a few years ago, do not well apply to the present time. Such a book as Mr. Hattersley has written is therefore useful.

In his opinion: "The intelligence of the Baganda is quite equal to that of Englishmen; it is only a question of training. They learn to write in an incredibly short time and they stick at and master arithmetic in a way that many Englishmen would be pleased to copy." The average daily attendance at the boys' school in Mengo is 450. Speaking of Bible study, the author says:

If a teacher goes unprepared to a class in Uganda he will probably regret it before he is through his lesson, for the natives do not believe in passing over a passage because it is difficult.

There are scattered throughout Uganda over 1,100 churches, all connected with the Church Missionary Society. In these churches 52,000 worshippers assemble every Sunday, and probably half that number, day by day, come for reading and instruction. The author says nothing of the large work which Roman Catholic missionaries are carrying on.

**Peasant Life in the Holy Land.** By C. T. Wilson. London: John Murray, 1906. 8vo. p. x, 321.

In spite of the multitude of books upon Palestine there is room for more. Mr. Wilson has chosen as his subject the life of the peasants or Fellahin of the country as distinguished from the people of the cities, on the one hand, and the wandering Bedouin, on the other. He sticks consistently to his subject, and gives a vivid picture of peasant life as it exists to-day, and as it has probably existed since the times of the Bible so far as essential features are concerned. As a missionary who has lived long in Palestine, who has associated intimately with the people, and who speaks their language fluently, Mr. Wilson is peculiarly well fitted for his task. And his book is eminently timely, as the conditions of life in Palestine are beginning to change rapidly.

Most of the changes now in progress appear to be due to the Turkish Government or to the influence of European trade and travel. Formerly most of the land was held in common by all the householders of a village. Now the